

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of certain organizations and citizens of San Francisco, against imprisonment for political reasons without trial; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Mendenhall Co., F. L. Willard, Mose Levy, Congdon & Crane, James F. Farrell, Heath Hardware Co., J. R. Mathews, of Palo Alto, Cal., against parcels-post service on rural delivery routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: Petition of citizens of New Jersey, for San Francisco as site of Panama Exposition; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: Petitions of citizens of Lawrence, Startup, and Seattle, Wash., against rural parcels-post delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey: Petition of citizens of New Jersey, for construction of the battleship *New York* in a Government navy yard, as per the law of 1910; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LAW: Petition of citizens of New York, favoring building of the battleship *New York* in a Government navy yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Kings County (N. Y.) Republican Club, for continuance of building war vessels in Government navy yards; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, Grand Army of the Republic, against the Warner-Townsend bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the first congressional district of Missouri, against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Petitions of citizens of Orangeville, Oregon, and Galena, in the State of Illinois, protesting against the parcels-post bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Petition of R. Peatts, of Port Sanilac, Mich., against a parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MILLINGTON: Petition of Utica (N. Y.) branch of the Civil Service Retirement Association, against the Gillett bill for retirement of civil-service employees under certain conditions; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to John J. Jackson, of Athens, Tenn.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRAY: Petition of 77 merchants and others, of Augusta, Fallon, Dodson, Martinsdale, Bonner, Belt, and Conrad, all in the State of Montana, against the establishment of a local rural parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PUJO: Petition of Noble Furniture Co., F. S. Hemmenway, and Armand Levy, against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Petition of A. T. Catham Co. and others, against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Petition of citizens of the first congressional district of Texas, against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Meyer B. Haas; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: Preambles and resolutions of Branch No. 10, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, of Royersford, Pa., respecting tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, January 29, 1911.

The House was called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. by its Chief Clerk, Mr. Browning, when the following communication was read:

SPEAKER'S ROOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1911.

Mr. BROWNING, House of Representatives.

SIR: I hereby designate Hon. ROBERT F. BROUSSARD as Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives for this day, January 29, 1911.

J. G. CANNON,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Mr. BROUSSARD took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., as follows:

"Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer. From the end of the earth will I cry unto Thee, when my heart is overwhelmed; lead me to the rock that is higher than I."

In response to a natural impulse of the human heart, O God, our heavenly Father, we come to Thee in prayer as a fitting

preparation to this memorial in honor of a deceased Member of this House. Though brief his career, it was highly commendable and promised larger possibilities, since he had served his State and Nation with singular ability and distinction. Cut off in the prime of life, we mourn him as a useful citizen, a faithful public servant, a Christian gentleman, a colleague, a friend, a husband, a father.

Grant, O most merciful God, that his life may be a cherished memorial to all who knew and loved him; and help them to look forward to a brighter day in a fairer realm, to the joy of an eternal reunion. And Thine be the praise, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, January 28, 1911, was read and approved.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE SAMUEL L. GILMORE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the order of the day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. BROUSSARD, by unanimous consent, Ordered, That there be a session of the House at 1 o'clock p. m., Sunday, January 29, 1911, for the delivery of eulogies on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. SAMUEL L. GILMORE, late a Member of the House of Representatives from Louisiana.

Mr. DUPRE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions (H. Res. 938), which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. SAMUEL L. GILMORE, late a Member of this House from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House at the conclusion of these exercises shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. DUPRE. Mr. Speaker, the mailed hand of death has knocked twice at the door of the second congressional district of Louisiana in little more than two years. Obeying the final summons, on December 26, 1908, Robert Charles Davey, long the faithful Representative of his people and the well-beloved associate of his colleagues upon the floor of this House, started on the long trail which leads—who can say whither?

Twelve months and seven thereafter, on July 18, 1909, his successor, SAMUEL LOUIS GILMORE, was himself called to undertake the same uncertain, yet inevitable journey. His tenure in this body was brief, and he did not have the opportunity to display those qualities of mind and heart which would unquestionably have assured him a high rank as a lawmaker and a fixed place as a companion and a friend; but for nearly two decades he was a commanding figure in Louisiana, at its bar and in its political arena, and he left in the State a host of admiring friends who have freely and generously testified in the public prints, before the courts, and in private intercourse, to the high order of his professional ability and to the unusual magnetism and charm of his striking personality.

One of those who knew him well, who for more than nine years was his assistant when he was city attorney of New Orleans, has all unworthily been chosen to fill his seat among you. To-day he asks your brief indulgence while in mayhap halting words, but in all sincerity and reverence, he offers a tribute to your dead brother and to his personal friend and political benefactor.

SAMUEL LOUIS GILMORE was a native Louisianian, having been born in New Orleans on July 30, 1859. He came of that gifted and versatile race which has fought successfully all battles but its own. His father, Thomas Gilmore, of north Irish birth, was a prominent member of the Louisiana bar, of cultured tastes and literary instincts. The latter tendencies were accentuated in his son, and he has often told me how the hours, supposedly devoted to preparation for school work, were spent in the well-stocked family library. In early youth he nurtured a consuming ambition for the stage; an ambition rudely blasted by his father, with that strange prejudice against the actor which from the earliest times has persisted almost to our own day. But the child is father to the man. Swerved from his own choice of a profession, all of his life he remained a close student of the great dramatic authors and an intelligent and analytical devotee of the contemporary stage.

His early education was received from private instructors, and later he was graduated from the New Orleans public high school. His collegiate course was completed at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., an institution then and now standing high among sectarian colleges, where he received the degrees of bachelor and master of arts.

Naturally turning when his own preference for a profession could not be realized to that in which his father had gained reputation and fortune, he matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University; was graduated therefrom, admitted to the bar of the State, and became, with his brother, a member of the firm of Thomas Gilmore & Sons. Shortly afterwards he was married to Miss Martha Frazer Nolan, of an old and respected southern family, who, with a daughter and son, survive him.

Mr. GILMORE first made his entry into public life in the heated State and municipal campaign of 1888, long to be remembered in the annals of Louisiana politics, and was in that year named first assistant by Hon. Carleton Hunt, then city attorney and sometime a Member of this House. The memorable contest that shook Louisiana from turret to foundation stone and that ended in the abolition of the Louisiana State Lottery coming on about this time, he threw himself with youthful vigor and ardor into the fight against the lottery, and by 1892 had become so important a political factor as to be named presidential elector by the reunited Democracy of Louisiana. Severing his connection with the city attorney's office in that year, he formed a law partnership with the late John M. Baldwin under the name of Gilmore & Baldwin, which endured until the latter's death. Thereafter he continued the practice alone, his professional abilities being devoted principally to the discharge of the duties of the public office he was so soon to fill and so long to hold.

Through the election of 1896 the administration of municipal affairs in the city of New Orleans was turned over to a reform movement known as the Citizens' League, and Mr. GILMORE, who was affiliated with that movement, was, because of his previous record as assistant city attorney and because of the high position which he had attained as a lawyer, chosen city attorney of New Orleans. From that day until his death he was a central figure in New Orleans politics, and consequently in the politics of Louisiana. In 1899 he was chosen, in a hotly contested primary, leader of the fourteenth ward of Orleans Parish and represented it in the councils of the Democratic Party until the day of his death.

The ward in question forms part of the residential district of New Orleans; its citizenry is especially characterized by independence of thought and action. Those familiar with political conditions in New Orleans, and especially those who have had occasion to aspire to office from that political subdivision, know that to maintain supremacy in the fourteenth ward means continued presence on the firing line, with a cool head, a steady aim, and a courageous spirit. These qualities Mr. GILMORE possessed in a supreme degree, and his leadership, while repeatedly challenged, was never successfully attacked. He was reelected city attorney in 1899, again in 1904, and had just entered on his fourth term, to which he was elected in 1908, when he was elevated in March, 1909, to the Sixty-first Congress.

The Speaker of the House, recognizing his long experience as the legal adviser of a great metropolitan city and his close familiarity with municipal problems, assigned him, though a new Member, to the Committee on the District of Columbia. That committee, charged as it is with the responsibility of initiating and recommending legislation for the Nation's Capital, is one of the most important in this body. It offers scope for the best talent, since we all recognize that municipal government is the weakest link in the chain of our American institutions, and the aim of that committee accordingly should be to have the local government of Washington conducted along the most advanced and progressive lines, so that other municipalities, struggling under their own burdens, may seek inspiration and relief from this city's municipal administration.

Mr. GILMORE would have proved a valuable factor in the civic uplift of this community had his connection with the District Committee endured for any length of time. His service in the extra session of 1909 gave him no opportunity in this direction. In March, 1910, he was stricken with illness and went to New Orleans for treatment. He never returned to Washington. His friends knew of the serious condition of his health, but never realized the fatal character of his ailment. I saw him last about the middle of May, and he appeared much improved and was himself confident of his early recovery. In June he went to Abita Springs, a resort in the famous ozone belt, near New Orleans. For a time he rallied, but only temporarily. His vitality continued to ebb until on July 18, 1910, the end came to him. As Matthew Arnold puts it:

His cabin'd ample spirit
Fluttered and falied of breath,
To-night he doth inherit
The vasty hall of death.

His mortal remains rest in the historic Metairie Cemetery, in that Crescent City he loved so well.

Mr. GILMORE was assistant city attorney for four years and was city attorney for 14 years. His claim to be remembered by his people for the public services he rendered rests upon his record in that office. Using that record as a criterion by which to measure these services, he is entitled to grateful recognition by the people of New Orleans. He came to the office at a crisis in his city's history, when the old order was changing and a new era of higher civic ideals and larger material developments was to succeed. The general assembly of 1896 enacted a new charter for the city of New Orleans. It fell to him to interpret the provisions of that charter to the executive and aldermanic officers of the municipality and to uphold and sustain his progressive and beneficial interpretations in the courts. This he did with signal success. His great abilities as a lawyer and his marvelous skill as a diplomat were never used to better advantage than when, early in his term, he brought about a satisfactory adjustment of the garbage controversy, by which an iniquitous, medieval system of street cleaning was abrogated. He argued in the Supreme Court of the United States the case of *The City of New Orleans against The Texas & Pacific Railroad*, which had been pending in the courts for many years and had at each previous stage been decided adversely to the city's contentions, and secured from that august tribunal a decision which wrested a large portion of the river front from the monopolistic control of a railroad company, under a grant from a carpet-bag legislature.

When the contract with the wharf lessees, who, for their own enrichment, had throttled the business of the port, expired, he was foremost in the movement to put our harbor facilities under public control, and to his farseeing wisdom is largely due the present admirable system of docks and wharves that have aroused the envy of our competitors and the commendation of public and private experts in these matters. He was one of a few brave spirits who conceived and fostered the idea of a municipally owned Public Belt Railroad, spanning our entire river front, and in time to encircle our entire city, by which the self-interest of trunk railroads is held in check and the business of the port cheaply and expeditiously handled. Through good and ill fortune he and his associates clung to and fought for the Belt Railroad, which is to-day in successful and practical operation in New Orleans.

His last professional appearance was made in behalf of this same Public Belt Railroad when, in February, 1910, after his election to Congress, he came to New Orleans to argue, without compensation, in the supreme court of the State the city's side of the case of *Mayor against Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.* The recent decision of the court denying that company's claim and further clinching the public ownership of an important section of our river front, rendered only two months ago, sustaining thoroughly Mr. GILMORE's contentions, is a splendid posthumous tribute to his public spirit and to his legal ability.

The last 15 years have been for the city of New Orleans its age of renaissance. Millions of dollars have been expended in great works and public improvements. These expenditures have been made under legislative authority, and the statutes authorizing them have all been judicially tested and upheld. Every one of these statutes were drafted, visced, or approved by Mr. GILMORE, and were argued and discussed by him when they were under consideration by the Louisiana General Assembly. The acts of that body from 1896 to 1910 contain a lasting monument to his remarkable grasp of municipal problems and to his shining ability as a lawyer.

Whatever other differences of opinion have existed as to his merits, I have never heard Mr. GILMORE's legal ability disputed or questioned. He was a man of exceptional natural endowments; he had been carefully educated along general lines and had been firmly grounded in the basic principles of the law. Early after his admission to the bar he was called upon to cope with great private and public questions, and with advancing years and increasing experience and responsibilities he broadened and widened in his mental outlook, until he was able to look upon the broad horizon of a question, his vision unobscured by the attending mirage of technicalities and unimportant details. Added to his other qualifications were a persuasiveness of style, an elegance of diction, an ease of delivery, a courtliness of manner, and an evenness of temper that greatly strengthened the cogency of his arguments and the logic of his conclusions. I should say that his most striking characteristic as a lawyer was a marvelous resourcefulness. An adversary rarely caught him off his guard; but if it so happened, in a flash he had closed his armor and had himself become the aggressor from some unsuspected coign of vantage. The case was never lost with him until a rehearing had been finally denied by the highest appellate tribunal.

Mr. Speaker, I knew Mr. GILMORE well. I enjoyed 10 years of close personal and official intimacy with him. He was my

friend, faithful and true. I loved him in the flesh, and I mourn him now as he sleeps "in that cool rest house down the glen." Let me bring to a close these remarks by quoting from an editorial that appeared in the New Orleans States of July 19, 1910, from the pen of one who from personal association could write of his kindness of heart and generosity of spirit. Is there one of us who, dying, would not hope to receive and to deserve so beautiful a tribute? I quote:

He was a man of unusually attractive personality. He loved the beautiful in life. He was passionately fond of the best literature. If there was a shrine at which he worshiped, it was that of intellectuality. He delighted in companionship and found his rarest pleasure in communion with spirits of like intellect. Yet he was democratic to the core. A southern gentleman in that best sense of the word, he was a Chesterfield in manners, and he made no distinction in his treatment of his fellow beings. The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the mighty and the humble alike found at his hands gentle reception and chivalrous consideration. He was not without faults. Who of us is? He made enemies. What strong man ever did not? Now, however, that he has been cut down in the flower of his maturity, at the threshold of a new career that promised to bring him fresh honors, his stricken family and his host of friends will cherish only the radiant mentality and the lovable personality with which the Creator endowed him.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, again we have met to pay tribute to the worth of a departed colleague, and I esteem it a duty to lay upon the shrine of the late SAMUEL L. GILMORE a brief tribute of respect. Mr. GILMORE came to the House full of honors. His people time and again had shown their appreciation of his splendid ability as an attorney and his sterling integrity as a citizen, until finally he was elected by them to membership in this House. For 13 years he had been the city attorney of New Orleans. In that position he was called upon to engage in many legal contests that were of vital interest to the citizens of that community. These contests enabled him to become thoroughly familiar with all questions of municipal law. He was an expert in that line of legal learning. It was therefore but natural that when he was assigned to committees in this House he was given a position on the Committee on the District of Columbia, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted by reason of his knowledge of municipal law. It was on that committee that I first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. He immediately impressed one as being a gentleman of the broadest culture. He seemed a true type of that class upon whom no greater compliment can be bestowed than by referring to them as gentlemen of the old school. After a few moments of conversation with him one realized that he was a man of splendid literary attainments and profound learning. The members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, although permitted to know him but a brief period of time, learned to esteem him highly. As a matter of fact, it is through their associations on committees that the Members of the House get to know each other best and to form the closest ties. The news of his death was a great shock to all of his colleagues on the District Committee. He was only 51 years of age when he passed away. He had just arrived at that period of his life when man is supposed to be in his prime, when man is supposed to have the greatest faculty for doing things. But the grim reaper cut down Mr. GILMORE just as he had crossed the threshold of the more active life. We mourn his loss, and it must be a satisfaction to those he left behind—those who bear his name—that he served his city, his State, and his country with marked ability and patriotic devotion, and that his memory is revered and honored by those who were permitted to know him and who learned to esteem and respect him.

Mr. ESTOPINAL. Mr. Speaker, SAMUEL L. GILMORE departed this life, after a brief service in this body, at the early age of 50. While but a small child when the gloom of war o'erspread our country and but a youth during the time of that darker gloom and greater desolation—the period of reconstruction, racial turbulence, and political and governmental abandon—he was able later on to use his splendid legal mind, his energy, and his strength of youth to help rearrange the disordered legal and financial structures of city and State into order and system to meet the new conditions, that they might be responsive to the spirit and march of material progress to which our city and State were just awakening when he attained his majority. But it is sad to reflect that, while many of us who helped to bear the brunt of both of these trying ordeals are still active, he has sunk beneath the sod in an untimely death. Equipped by education, association, and in the possession of a splendid legal attainment to take a leading part in the deliberations of this honorable body, he is taken from us in his early service, leaving but a faint mark of what time and longer membership would doubtless have deepened into lasting impression. Indeed, it is no overdrawn conclusion to say that had his years of service in this House lengthened out until he had reached the ripe age of many of the ablest

Members of this body he would have taken front rank in eloquent presentation and in shaping constructive legislation.

His education, that is, his legal education, was largely obtained under the direction of and in association with Hon. Carleton Hunt, who was one of Louisiana's brightest legal minds; and when Mr. Hunt was city attorney SAMUEL L. GILMORE was his assistant. Afterwards, for 13 years, Mr. GILMORE was the legal adviser of the city of New Orleans as its city attorney. There were many complex and varied legal questions affecting the relation of the city to local public utilities, railroads, Public Belt Railroad development, levee matters, shipping facilities, and regulations of the river front. These he managed to solve with consummate ability and greatly to the advantage of our city. Mr. GILMORE was soft of speech and courtly in manner, ready and eloquent in debate, and the Congress of the United States was an arena in which he would have shone. Though we lived in the same section of the State, and he represented in part the city of New Orleans, a part of which forms the most populous portion of my district, there were many who knew him more intimately than I did.

I will quote the tributes that were paid to him at the time of his death by three of those who were closely associated with him in his work as city attorney. Mayor Behrman said:

Occupying, as he did, the office of city attorney when I first assumed the duties of chief executive of New Orleans, we became most intimately associated. He was a man of wonderful perspicacity, profoundly learned in the law, and possessed of exceptionally sound judgment. A gentleman of the old school, whose natural culture and refinement were enhanced by his great intellect and excellent literary attainments, he won the admiration of everyone and held the love and esteem of his host of friends. His remarkable abilities were recognized at all times during his public career.

Judge I. D. Moore said:

He was a brilliant and able lawyer and a lovable man.

Hon. H. GARLAND DUPRE said:

To know him was not only to admire his wonderful intellect and ability, but to love him for his admirable qualities as a man. His ability was generally recognized, but to thoroughly appreciate Mr. GILMORE, we had to know him as I did. Powerful in intellect, gentle in heart, I deeply feel his loss.

Mr. Speaker:

There is no death! What seems so is transition;

This life of mortal breath

Is but a suburb of the life elysian,

Whose portal we call death.

Mr. PUJO. Mr. Speaker, for the third time within the last two years the Louisiana delegation in the lower branch of Congress have met in sad and solemn exercises in commemoration of the life and character of a worthy Representative of the people of our State. In the stress and turmoil of this complex life those not closely allied by ties of friendship to departed Members might be prone to forget their fellow service in the legislative work of this great country. But by wise provision, founded upon the wisdom of human experience, it is the practice of the House to set aside a day upon which there shall be given expression of the respect in which a departed colleague was held and of the esteem and affection entertained for him.

Our lamented colleague, Mr. GILMORE, served but a short while in this Chamber. Having been elected to fill an unexpired term, he became a Member after the formation of committees, and, although a stranger to congressional life, his character and attainments and political experience and wisdom had preceded him to the city of Washington. He was assigned to membership on the Committee on the District of Columbia, which he was well qualified to fill by reason of the fact that he had always lived in a large city and had been for many years city attorney for one of the greatest cosmopolitan centers in America. He had but little time to take the rank in the House to which his ability and skill as a lawyer and parliamentarian would no doubt have elevated him. A man of good education, grounded in the principles of his chosen profession, the law, and skilled in its most intricate branches, there is no doubt but that his achievements would have shed luster upon his name and added fame to his standing as a civilian and as a man versed in the science of government.

I will not attempt to review his life in detail, which duty has been discharged by his successor in a far abler manner than if attempted by me; but I feel on this sad occasion that it is my privilege to contribute these few words in behalf of the memory of one whose acquaintance, though slight, ripened into friendship as soon as it was given the opportunity of being influenced by his nobility of character, loyalty of purpose, unsurpassed courtesy, and unvarying kindness.

Mr. GILMORE did not enjoy good health after his arrival in Washington, yet he was attentive to the discharge of his duties, agreeable and pleasant with his colleagues, although he no doubt knew at the time that he was approaching with measured and no uncertain steps the portals of the grave. It must

surely be the supreme test when one is brought face to face with the knowledge that he will soon be called to the voiceless tomb that he murmurs not at his fate, but calmly faces the future and his Creator. This great contentment of mind and heart must in the providence of God be founded upon belief in the resurrection. I join in tendering to his family my most sincere sympathy in this hour of their bereavement and irretrievable loss.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am here to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our late colleague in this body and to my late colleague on the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. GILMORE. During the short time that Mr. GILMORE was a Member of this body his service was devoted to the Committee on the District of Columbia, where I was associated with him. I believe that his previous career and his experience as a public man had especially fitted him for the great problems of municipal government. It is a matter of regret to his colleagues on the committee that he could not longer have devoted those talents to the work for which he seemed to be so eminently fitted. In the brief time that he was with us he had little opportunity to display his ability, so as to make felt in this Capital City and in the Nation the talents which he had brought to that work. He seemed to his fellow members of the committee a man of great depth of mind, and accompanying that, as is so often the case, was great frankness and simplicity of nature, gentleness, earnestness, and integrity. I suppose that during the public career, which he seems to have filled with the respect and affection of his fellow citizens of that great southern metropolis, he had no opportunity to accumulate a store of this world's goods. It is not often that a public man, if he devotes himself earnestly and honestly to the work to which his life should be dedicated, can be financially rewarded. But I have no personal knowledge of the fact. I assume it to be true that his public service was as the public service of many another man—a financial loss. But here in this great country, which has demonstrated to the world the success of free government among men, it has also been demonstrated to the world that public service can command from men of honor and from men of character and from men of ability the highest type of service, which is rewarded only by the esteem and respect and affection of their fellow men.

Upon that principle the perpetuity of our Government is founded. If it were true that men would serve their country only when the financial reward was greater in that direction than in others, there could be no free government. The more than a century of success of the American Government is founded upon one example after another of disinterested, self-sacrificing effort upon the part of public men. I understand that our late colleague for many years served his city as its law officer, and brought to it not only the love and affection he must have borne for his city, but the love and affection that he evidently bore to the great profession to which he belonged. He brought to the Nation, when he came to our midst, the same qualities that makes a man a good citizen and a useful member of the community in which he lives. There is no other tribute, no higher tribute, that can be paid to a man than that. There is no other reward that a man can seek than that. Men devote their lives to the accumulation of wealth, and, as must inevitably follow, whether from the original possessor or others, that wealth disseminates itself a blessing throughout the community. Other men devote their lives to the solving of the great problems of the human race, and more directly those efforts are stamped upon all the history of our country. It has been said by Sallust—

Let man, who boasts himself so much superior to the beasts of the field, strive earnestly to accomplish something, that he pass not over life in silence, like the cattle who turn their faces to the ground and serve only their stomach.

If there were no other trait or talent in man but the service of the economic wants of the body, men of the type of our late colleague could not be developed, but it is a type, an index, and a symbol of the divine destiny of the human race that it rises above the economic needs into the higher needs of the human soul. For a thousand years the English-speaking people have been struggling up from the abyss of feudalism to the mountain heights of individual liberty and free government. They have struggled up by the efforts and by the force of men who were willing to lay their lives and their talents upon the altar of human advancement. We can do no less on this occasion than to lay our tribute of respect upon the altar before the remains of one who has done his part to leave his mark upon the great and glorious history of his country and of the race.

Mr. RANDELL of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the hand of death has been very heavy upon Louisiana in the Halls of Congress during the last three years. Gen. Adolph Meyer, of the first district, was taken on the 8th of March, 1908; Judge

Robert C. Davy, of the second district, on the 28th of December of the same year; Senator Samuel D. McEnery, on the 28th of June, 1910; and SAMUEL L. GILMORE, Judge Davey's successor, left us to return no more on the 18th day of July, 1910. Out of a little band of seven Representatives and two Senators, four of our brethren—nearly one-half our host—have gone to answer their final summons and pay the last debt to nature in the short space of a little more than two years.

I well remember the sad occasion when we met here last to pay our final tribute to the memory of the well-beloved Bob Davey. On that occasion Mr. GILMORE, whom we are now mourning, was the principal speaker. His address was most eloquent; it was filled with beautiful thoughts, and delivered in a sonorous voice, with so much sweetness and grace, that it appealed strongly to all who heard him. That was the only time I ever heard him speak, but that effort stamped him as an orator of rare powers.

It was not my pleasure to know Mr. GILMORE well. Though both of us were Louisianians born and reared, our homes were in widely separated parts of the State, and I could not say that I knew him at all until he came to this House. His service here was brief, and he suffered so much from ill health during the greater part of it that I had little opportunity to become well acquainted with him, while he had neither time nor occasion to impress upon the House the splendid qualities of mind and heart which made him so beloved by those who knew him best in his Louisiana home.

I do not think Mr. GILMORE ever spoke in the House except on the occasion of the eulogies in honor of Judge Davey. If he did, I do not remember it.

It was very unfortunate for him that he was cut off so early in his career here, very unfortunate for Louisiana; for, sir, if we are to judge of his career in this body, had he served for several years, by the successes which met him in his chosen profession of the law, there is no doubt that great honors would have come to him and most beneficial results to Louisiana and the Nation. Mr. GILMORE is remembered as a lawyer, and only as a lawyer, so far as the outside world knows of him. And the same painstaking care and attention which he always gave to his legal business, the same studious habits, the same hard work, the same logical mind he ever applied in attending to every detail of the intricate law questions with which he so often and so successfully grappled would surely have made a great impress upon this House had he been given the usual term of service of the Members who leave an enviable record behind them.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives is a mighty business establishment, a vast beehive with many branches, each closely connected with the other and so interlaced as to form a great comprehensive whole, capable of producing many varied and most beneficial results. There is no place, sir, in this House for drones or weaklings, but a magnificent opportunity for men of brain and power, men of loyalty and truth, men whose sole ideal is their country's good, and who at all times stand for what is right. Sir, if we are to judge of SAM GILMORE here by what he was able to accomplish at home, by what he did for New Orleans and Louisiana during his long service as city attorney, this field would have proved a splendid one for him and great results would have come from his efforts.

It seems very unfortunate for Mr. GILMORE, his family, his State, and his country that he was cut down in the zenith of his power on the threshold of success, when he had just reached the place that gave full vent to all his eminent abilities. But God knoweth best! Let us bow in humble submission to the inscrutable decrees of His superior wisdom.

Mr. ESTOPINAL assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. Speaker, SAMUEL L. GILMORE was born in the city of New Orleans, July 30, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and, after graduation from the Central Boys' High School, took the degree of bachelor of arts at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., in 1877, and two years later the degree of master of arts at the same institution. Returning to New Orleans he matriculated in the law department of Tulane University, from which institution he was graduated in 1880.

Mr. GILMORE died on July 18, 1910, at Abita Springs, in Louisiana, whither he had gone in a vain effort to regain his health and strength. To those who were associated with him his death was not altogether unexpected. During his short service in this House he had made several efforts to attend his duties; but his health was such that each effort resulted only in impressing his friends more and more that if he were expected to become a valuable Member he should take a much-needed rest and be given medical attention.

The fact that the opportunity of displaying his remarkable ability in this body was denied him was a distinct disappointment to his numerous friends and admirers in Louisiana.

For many years Mr. GILMORE practiced law in the city of New Orleans, commencing in 1880, shortly after his graduation from Tulane; first with his father, himself a distinguished lawyer, after whose death he practiced his profession for a while alone. Subsequently, however, he again entered into partnership with different lawyers of eminence, members of the New Orleans bar.

It was in 1888 that Congressman GILMORE occupied his first public position, the Hon. Carleton Hunt, then city attorney of New Orleans, appointing him as his assistant. With that peculiar talent which he always displayed, his earnestness, his studiousness, his assiduous application to his duties in his chosen profession, the late Representative soon became noted for his thorough knowledge of municipal law. In 1896 he himself was elected city attorney, and reelected in 1900, 1904, and 1908; and it was only on March 15, 1909, that he severed his connection with the city attorneyship, having resigned to succeed the late lamented Congressman Robert C. Davey, both for the unexpired term and the full term. In neither elections, either at the primary for his party's nomination or the election proper, did Mr. GILMORE meet with any opposition. Such was the regard in which he was held by the people of the second congressional district of Louisiana.

Prior to his election as city attorney Mr. GILMORE was very widely known in Louisiana. In 1892 he was elected one of the presidential electors; in 1908 he was a delegate to the Denver convention, and as such seconded the nomination of William J. Bryan as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

No one could present a case more strongly, more effectively, and more thoroughly than could Mr. GILMORE. In his case he overlooked no point of law, and he never harassed any court before which he appeared by a repetition of his arguments. He was a Shakespearean scholar, and at one time had prepared for the stage. Mr. GILMORE's studies in that direction, his suavity of manner, his fluency of language, his purity of diction, and his uniform courtesy to his opponents, supplemented by a thorough knowledge of the law and the facts of his case, always made him an interesting debater and a dangerous adversary.

Apart from the distinctive loss suffered by Louisiana in his untimely demise, it will forever remain a matter of deep regret to his admirers, among whom I class myself, that an opportunity was not afforded him to display his remarkable talents on this floor.

ADJOURNMENT.

Then, in accordance with the resolutions heretofore adopted (at 2 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.), the House adjourned until Monday, January 30, 1911, at 12 o'clock m.

SENATE.

Monday, January 30, 1911.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last when, on request of Mr. BROWN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. BROWN presented the credentials of GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1911, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. BULKELEY presented the credentials of GEORGE P. McLEAN, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1911, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented the credentials of ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1911, which were read and ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 10053. An act to extend the time within which the Baltimore & Washington Transit Co. of Maryland shall be required to put in operation its railway in the District of Columbia, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 8, 1896, as amended by an act of Congress approved May 29, 1908; and

S. 10099. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 28406) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. BURKE of South Dakota, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. STEPHENS of Texas managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 31724. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32078. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

H. R. 32128. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House commemorative of the life and public services of Hon. SAMUEL L. GILMORE, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 5.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States assembled:

Whereas it is proposed upon the completion of the Panama Canal to hold in some city of the United States an exposition; and

Whereas certain cities of the United States are endeavoring to have the Congress of the United States designate such city as the place for holding of the Panama International Exposition; and

Whereas the city of San Francisco is a candidate for the honor of having said exposition located in that city: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (the house concurring), We, the Twelfth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of necessary legislation to, at as early a date as practicable, designate the city of San Francisco, State of California, as the place for holding the Panama International Exposition; further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the Senate of the United States, and that a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the House of Representatives of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of Montana, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about a speedy action for the accomplishment of the ends and purposes herein indicated.

W. R. ALLEN, President of the Senate.

W. W. McDOWELL, Speaker of the House.

Approved January 21, 1911.

EDWIN L. NORRIS, Governor.

Filed January 21, 1911.

A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss:

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 5, relative to the Panama International Exposition, enacted by the Twelfth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by Edwin L. Norris, governor of said State, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1911.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this the 21st day of January, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 2.

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represents that—

Whereas large areas of sections 16 and 36 in every township granted to the State of Idaho by the act of Congress of July 3, 1890, have been embraced within forest reservations, and it is necessary for the State to have the right to make indemnity selections and have them excluded from the national forests: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Congress be petitioned to enact an act providing for the adjustment of the claims of the States and Territories to lands